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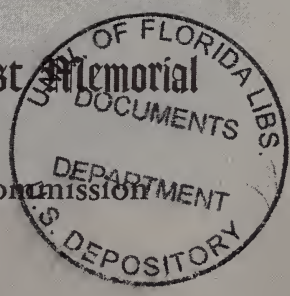
Honolulu Memorial National Cemetery of the Pacific Honolulu, Hawaii

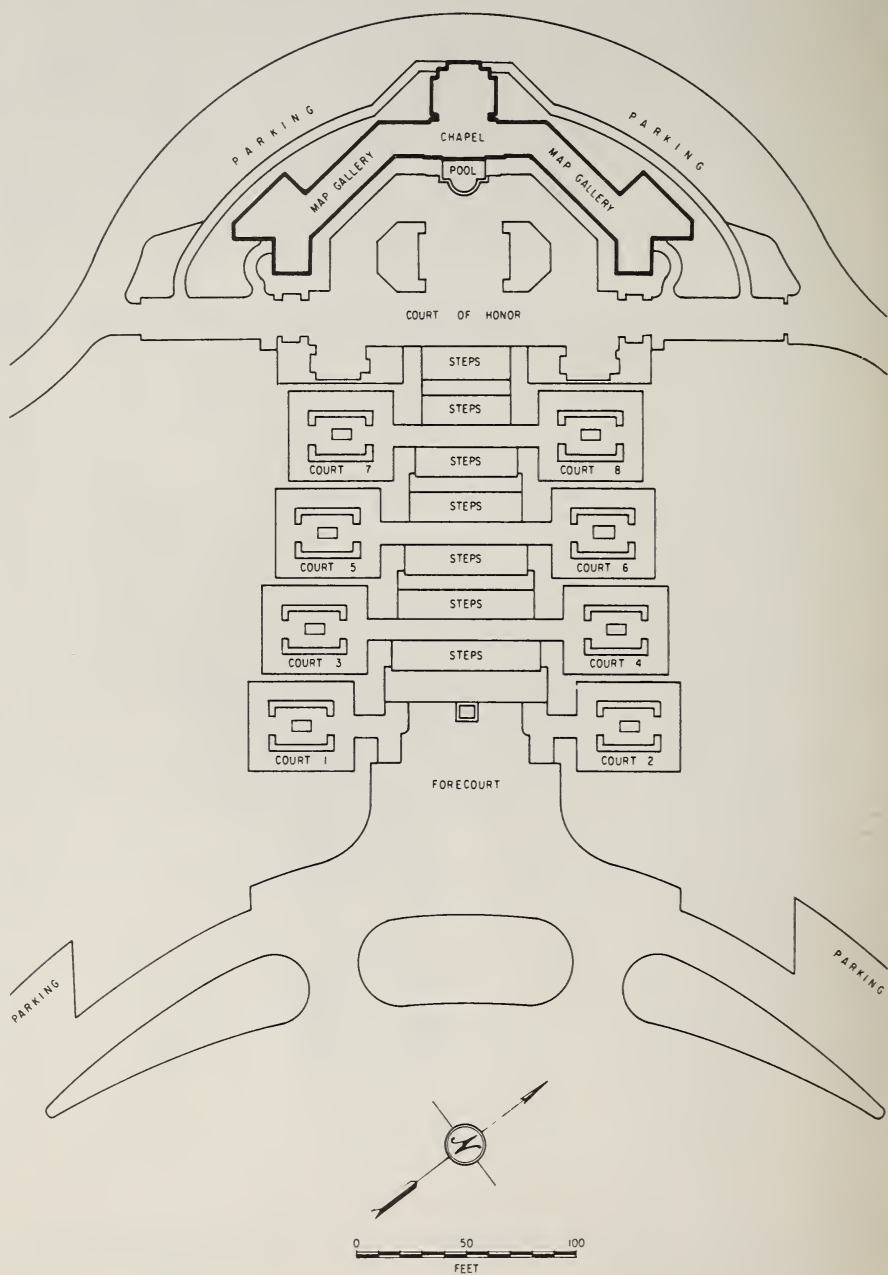


West Coast Memorial—East Coast Memorial

The American Battle Monuments Commission

1964





Location of Memorial Features

Honolulu Memorial National Cemetery of the Pacific Honolulu, Hawaii

The Honolulu memorial was erected by the American Battle Monuments Commission in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific. This cemetery lies in the crater of the extinct volcano PUOWAINA, popularly known as the Punchbowl because of its circular shape. The cemetery, which is administered by the Memorial Division of the Support Services of the Department of the Army, covers about 112½ acres. The memorial, at the far end of the central mall, is seen as one enters the gate.

Major objections having been found to all of the sites of temporary cemeteries of World War II in the Central and South Pacific regions, the Department of the Army in 1949 established the National Cemetery in Puowaina. This serves as one of the Nation's two honored resting places in the vast Pacific for the recovered remains of those who gave their lives during World War II and whose return to the continental United States was not requested by their next of kin, the other shrine be-

The Memorial



ing the American Military Cemetery at Manila. The unidentified remains of 800 of our Servicemen who died in Korea also rest in this cemetery as do the identified remains of those who died in that fighting and whose interment here was specifically requested by the next of kin.

THE MEMORIAL

The memorial consists of the monumental stairs flanked by eight "Courts of the Missing." Crowning them is the Court of Honor and the chapel with its map galleries.

Close to the lower forecourt, and on each side, are parking areas for visitors' automobiles. There are a few additional parking spaces at the upper level, behind the memorial.

ARCHITECTS

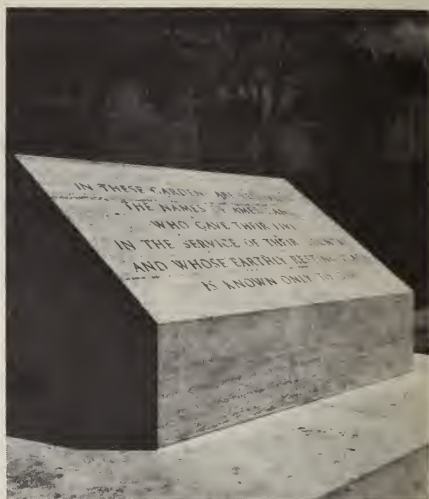
Architects for the Memorial were Weihe, Frick & Kruse of San Francisco, assisted locally by Theodore A. Vierra, Architect, of Honolulu. Landscape architects were Thompson & Thompson of Honolulu.

THE COURTS OF THE MISSING

At the far side of the lower forecourt is a stone bearing this inscription:

"IN THESE GARDENS ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND WHOSE EARTHLY RESTING PLACE IS KNOWN ONLY TO GOD."

On the walls of the eight Courts of Missing are engraved the names of these 26,280 American heroes. Each of them was recorded as missing, or lost or buried at sea, in the Central, Northern, Southern and Western Pacific regions (but not the Southwest Pacific—its Missing are recorded at the Manila American Military Cemetery memorial). *There is no record on the Memorial of those actually buried in the cemetery and having grave markers to identify them.*



*Dedicatory Stone
(U.S. Army Photograph)*

The names are arranged alphabetically by Service as follows (Courts are numbered 1 to 8 as shown on the plan of the memorial):

World War II

	<i>Courts</i>	<i>Names</i>
United States Army and Army Air Forces ¹ ----	7, 5	3, 947
United States Navy-----	5, 3, 1, 2	11, 742
United States Marine Corps-----	2, 4	2, 370
United States Coast Guard-----	4	34
		<hr/> 18, 093

Korea

United States Army-----	4, 6, 8	6, 320
United States Navy-----	8	288
United States Marine Corps-----	8	663
United States Air Force--	8	916
		<hr/> 8, 187

The Dead here commemorated came from every State in the Union and the District of Columbia; others came from Puerto Rico, the Panama Canal Zone, Guam, the Philippines, Mexico, Canada, and Samoa.

¹ It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.



Within a Court of The Missing (U.S. Army Photograph)

The names are engraved upon Trani marble which was quarried in south-eastern Italy.

In the center of each Court of the Missing is a frangipani tree (*Plumeria acuminata*) surrounded by low *Ficus ramentacea*. On the stairway side of the Courts are white flowering monkey pod trees (*Albizia lebbek*) surrounded by allamanda shrubs (*Alla-*

manda cathartica) ; on the outer sides of the Courts is a hedge of orange jessamine (*Murraya exotica*), as well as rainbow shower (*Cassia fistula* and *javanica*) and Chinese banyan (*Ficus retusa*) trees. At the top of the slope are beds of cup of gold (*Solandra guttata*) and star jasmine (*Jasminum pubescens*).

THE CHAPEL AND MAP GALLERIES

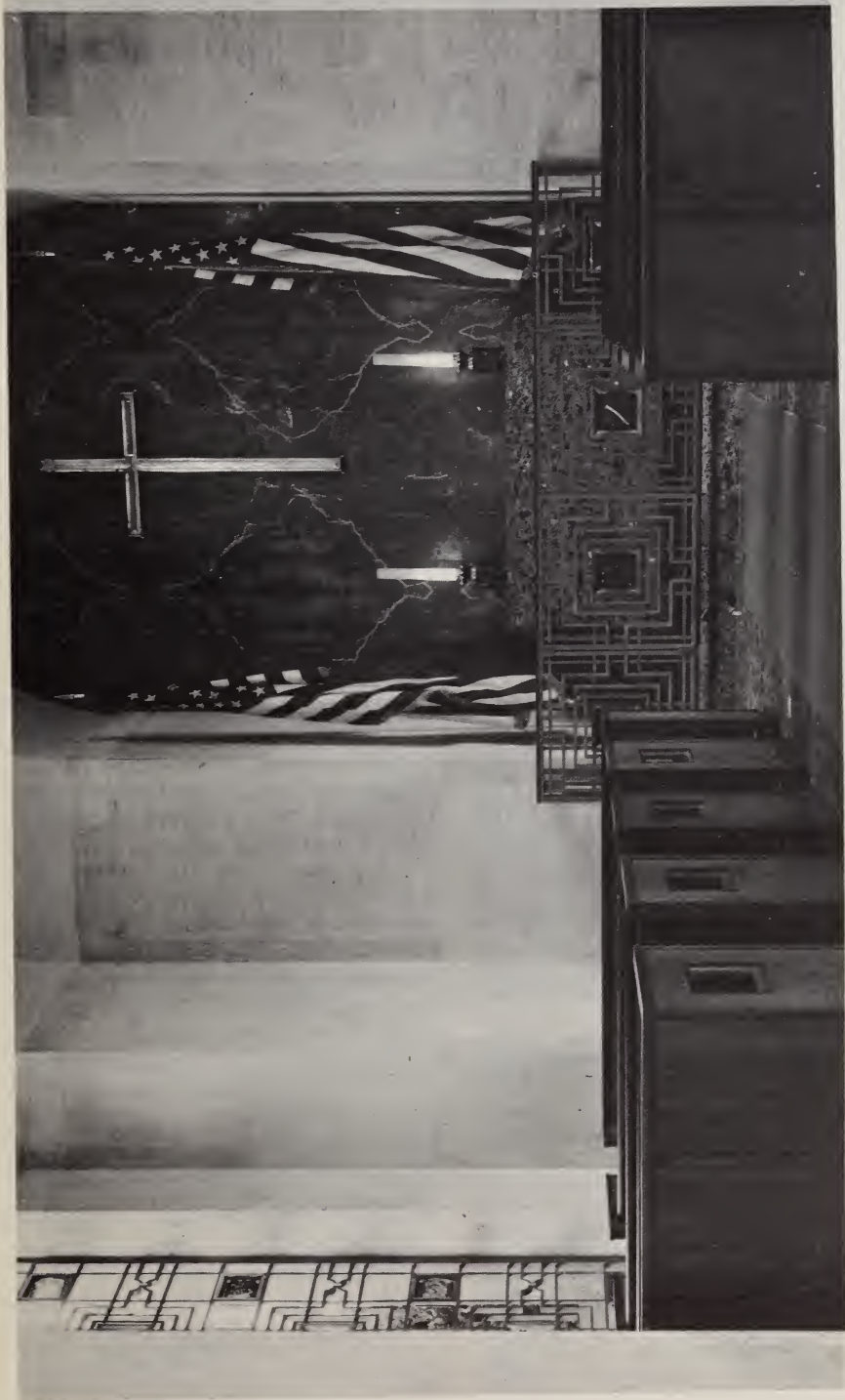
In the Court of Honor are two flag-staffs. The two planting pockets in the center of this forecourt contain *Filicium decipiens* trees with *Allamanda* ground cover.

On the front of the central tower of the memorial structure is the 30-foot female figure, with laurel branch, standing on the symbolized prow of a Navy Carrier, and proclaiming the poignant sympathy expressed by President Lincoln to a bereaved Mother "THE SOLEMN PRIDE THAT MUST BE YOURS TO HAVE LAID SO COSTLY A SACRIFICE UPON THE ALTAR OF FREEDOM."

This sculpture was designed by Bruce Moore of Washington, D.C., as were the eagles over the entrances to the structure; the stone was carved by Filippo Cecchetti of Tivoli, and Ugo Quaglieri of Rome, Italy. At the foot of the tower is a small pool with jets. To the right and left of the tower are the map galleries. On the frieze of these galleries are inscribed the names of places which attained notable significance in the proud record of our Armed Services: PEARL HARBOR ☆ WAKE ☆ CORAL SEA ☆ MIDWAY ☆ ATTU ☆ SOLOMONS ☆ GILBERTS ☆ MARSHALLS ☆ MARIANAS ☆ LEYTE ☆ IWO JIMA ☆ OKINAWA ☆ TOKYO ☆ KOREA.

*The Court of Honor
(U.S. Army Photograph)*





Chapel Interior (U.S. Army Photograph)



*Window Grille with Cabochons
(U.S. Army Photograph)*

The maps in the galleries, all 10 feet high, were designed by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lahey of Vienna, Virginia from data prepared for the purpose by the American Battle Monuments Commission; they were fabricated by Emilio Martelli of Florence, Italy under the technical supervision of Professor Bruno Bearzi of the same city, and of the Commission's Rome office. The maps are of scagliola, i.e., paintings on a special composition applied to a Carrara marble surface and glazed. Although scagliola has been used for centuries as one of the decorative fine arts, this application to maps is a novel development.

Following are the titles of the maps, together with their amplifying inscriptions.

GENERAL STRATEGY IN THE PACIFIC 1942-1945

1. EXPLOITING THEIR SUCCESSFUL ATTACK UPON PEARL HARBOR ON 7 DECEMBER 1941, THE JAPANESE STRUCK AT AMERICAN, BRITISH, CHINESE AND DUTCH TERRITORIES. THE UNITED STATES, FORCED INITIALLY UPON THE DEFENSIVE, NEVERTHELESS DETER-

MINED TO HOLD OPEN THE LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS TO AUSTRALIA, TO AID IN ITS DEFENSE, AND TO REGAIN HER STATUS IN THE PHILIPPINES. IN MAY AND JUNE 1942 THE ENEMY WAS CHECKED AT THE BATTLES OF THE CORAL SEA AND MIDWAY AND THE BALANCE OF SEA POWER IN THE PACIFIC WAS RESTORED.

2. TO HALT THE JAPANESE ADVANCE IN THE SOLOMONS, U.S. FORCES TOOK THE OFFENSIVE, LANDING ON GUADALCANAL ON 7 AUGUST 1942. THE SUCCESSION OF HARD-FOUGHT NAVAL BATTLES AND GRIM STRUGGLES ON LAND AND IN THE AIR WHICH FOLLOWED MARKED THE TURNING POINT OF THE PACIFIC WAR. IN SOUTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA, U.S. AND AUSTRALIAN FORCES REPULSED THE JAPANESE AND STARTED ON THE LONG ROAD BACK TO THE PHILIPPINES. SUPPLIES FLOWN FROM INDIA OVER THE HIMALAYAS AIDED THE CHINESE EFFORT AGAINST THE INVADERS.

3. SUBMARINES PERSISTENTLY ATTACKED JAPANESE SHIPS CARRYING OIL, RUBBER, AND OTHER MATERIALS ESSENTIAL TO THE ENEMY'S INDUSTRY. RELENTLESS ASSAULT AGAINST HIS COMBAT AND MERCHANT SHIPS, FROM THE SEA AND FROM THE AIR, CONTINUED WITH EVER-INCREASING ATTRITION THROUGHOUT THE WAR.

4. TO PENETRATE THE ENEMY'S DEFENCES AND GAIN BASES FROM WHICH AIRCRAFT COULD STRIKE AT THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS, THE UNITED STATES IN 1943 COMMITTED ITS FORCES IN A SUCCESSION OF TRIPHBIOUS ASSAULTS ALONG TWO MAIN AXES OF ADVANCE. ONE THRUST CONTINUED THE ATTACKS NORTHWESTWARD SIMULTANEOUSLY THROUGH THE SOLOMONS AND ALONG THE COAST OF NEW GUINEA; THE OTHER CROSSED THE VAST REACHES OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC VIA THE GILBERT AND MARSHALL ISLANDS, THEN THE MARIANAS (BRINGING ON THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA) AND THE PALAUS. FAR TO THE NORTH OTHER AMERICAN FORCES EXPELLED THE ENEMY FROM THE ALEUTIANS. IN BURMA ALLIED FORCES



The North Map Gallery

FOUGHT TO REOPEN THE OVERLAND SUPPLY ROUTE TO CHINA AND STIMULATE HER EFFORTS TO EJECT THE JAPANESE.

5. AFTER THE CAPTURE OF THE MARIANAS, BOMBERS FROM THESE ISLANDS JOINED THE ASSAULT ON JAPAN, ALREADY STARTED FROM AIRFIELDS IN CHINA, WHICH DEVELOPED INTO CONTINUAL AND VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT AIMED AT THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS.

6. THE LANDING AT LEYTE IN OCTOBER 1944 LED TO THE DECISIVE NAVAL VICTORIES AT LEYTE GULF. LANDINGS ON LUZON, IWO JIMA, AND OKINAWA FOLLOWED IN RAPID SUCCESSION CARRYING AMERICAN FORCES TO THE ENEMY'S THRESHOLD. FAST CARRIER TASK FORCES COMING FROM THE CENTRAL PACIFIC JOINED IN THE BOMBARDMENT OF JAPAN WHILE WARSHIPS SHELLED HER COASTAL STA-

TIONS. FOLLOWING THE DEVASTATION FROM THE AIR OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SUED FOR PEACE; THE SURRENDER TERMS WERE SIGNED IN TOKYO BAY ON 2 SEPTEMBER 1945.

BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA 4-8 MAY 1942

BY MID-APRIL 1942, THE JAPANESE HAD ESTABLISHED BASES IN THE NEW GUINEA - SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA, THUS MENACING AUSTRALIA ITSELF. ON 3 MAY THEY OCCUPIED TULAGI, IN THE SOLOMONS. AIRCRAFT FROM THE U.S. CARRIER YORKTOWN ATTACKED TULAGI THE NEXT DAY SINKING AN ENEMY DESTROYER, SEVERAL MINE-SWEEPERS, SMALLER CRAFT AND SEAPLANES. THE YORKTOWN TASK FORCE THEN TURNED SOUTH TO RENDEZVOUS WITH U.S.S. LEXINGTON. ON 5 MAY THE ALLIED TASK FORCE MOVED

NORTHWEST TO INTERCEPT THE JAPANESE PORT MORESBY INVASION GROUP WHICH WAS COVERED BY A POWERFUL AIRCRAFT CARRIER STRIKING FORCE.

ON 7 MAY, LEXINGTON AND YORKTOWN AIRCRAFT SANK THE ENEMY CARRIER SHOHO; THE JAPANESE THEN WITHDREW THEIR AMPHIBIOUS INVASION FORCE. THAT SAME MORNING JAPANESE CARRIER AIRCRAFT SANK DESTROYER SIMS AND DAMAGED OILER NEOSHO SO BADLY THAT SHE HAD TO BE SCUTTLED. THE CLIMACTIC CARRIER BATTLE OCCURRED ON 8 MAY. AMERICAN CARRIER AIRCRAFT, HAVING LOCATED TWO LARGE JAPANESE CARRIERS, SHOKAKU AND ZUIKAKU, PROTECTED BY FOUR HEAVY CRUISERS, SEVERELY DAMAGED THE SHOKAKU. THE ENEMY IN TURN DAMAGED YORKTOWN AND LEXINGTON, THE LATTER BEING ABANDONED AND SUNK.

THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA, THE FIRST MAJOR NAVAL BATTLE IN WHICH ALL LOSSES WERE INFLICTED BY CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT WAS A STRATEGIC VICTORY OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE FOR THE U.S. NAVY. WHEN THE PORT MORESBY INVASION WAS THWARTED THE JAPANESE PUSH SOUTHWARDS WAS HALTED FOR THE FIRST TIME. OCCURRING IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SURRENDER OF CORREGIDOR, THE MORAL VALUE OF THE VICTORY WAS IMMEASURABLE. FURTHERMORE, DAMAGE TO SHOKAKU AND LARGE LOSS OF AIRCRAFT BY ZUIKAKU PREVENTED THESE POWERFUL JAPANESE CARRIERS FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE CRUCIAL BATTLE OF MIDWAY.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY ☆ 3-7 JUNE 1942

WHEN THEIR ADVANCE TOWARD AUSTRALIA WAS CHECKED AT THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA, THE JAPANESE SHIFTED THE DIRECTION OF THEIR MAIN OFFENSIVE. ENEMY OCCUPATION FORCES, SUPPORTED BY THE JAPANESE COMBINED FLEET, MOVED AGAINST MIDWAY ISLAND, AND KISKA AND ATTU IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIANS. ON 4 JUNE AIRCRAFT FROM FOUR JAPANESE FLEET CARRIERS ATTACKED MIDWAY. IN ITS DEFENSE U.S. MARINE CORPS ANTI-AIR-

CRAFT BATTERIES, AND LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT MANNED BY MARINE, NAVY, AND ARMY AIR FORCES PILOTS, DESTROYED MORE THAN 40 JAPANESE AIRPLANES. THEREUPON NAVAL AIRCRAFT FROM U.S. CARRIERS ENTERPRISE, YORKTOWN, AND HORNET ATTACKED THE JAPANESE CARRIERS AND SANK FOUR OF THEM. ENEMY CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT AND A SUBMARINE IN TURN ATTACKED OUR CARRIERS AND SANK YORKTOWN AND DESTROYER HAMMANN. THE AGGRESSIVE AMERICAN AIR RESISTANCE CAUSED THE JAPANESE MIDWAY OCCUPATION FORCE TO WITHDRAW WITHOUT ATTEMPTING TO LAND, LOSING A CRUISER IN THE OPERATION.

FAR TO THE NORTH, JAPANESE AIRPLANES FROM TWO OTHER CARRIERS BOMBED DUTCH HARBOR ON 3 AND 4 JUNE, MEETING RESISTANCE FROM U.S. NAVAL AND ARMY AIR FORCES AIRCRAFT. UNDER COVER OF THIS DIVERSION THE JAPANESE, WITHOUT OPPOSITION, OCCUPIED THE ISLANDS OF ATTU AND KISKA ON 7 JUNE.

THE JAPANESE LOSS OF FOUR LARGE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND THEIR COMPLEMENT OF 250 AIRCRAFT WITH MANY FIRST-LINE PILOTS REVERSED THE STRATEGIC SITUATION IN THE PACIFIC. THIS WAS THE ENEMY'S LAST GREAT OFFENSIVE AGAINST AMERICAN TERRITORY. THEREAFTER THE UNITED STATES TOOK THE OFFENSIVE AND STARTED THE LONG ADVANCE TOWARD THE JAPANESE HOMELAND AND FINAL VICTORY.

NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMONS 4 MAY 1942—30 SEPTEMBER 1944

REACTING TO THEIR DEFEATS AT THE BATTLES OF THE CORAL SEA AND MIDWAY IN MAY AND JUNE 1942 WHICH RESTORED THE BALANCE OF SEA POWER IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN, THE JAPANESE AIMED AT NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMONS AS THEIR NEW OBJECTIVES. ON 21 JULY, THEY SEIZED BUNA AND GONA IN EASTERN NEW GUINEA, THEN CROSSED THE OWEN STANLEY RANGE TO WITHIN 30 MILES OF PORT MORESBY. THE JAPANESE ALSO STARTED TO BUILD AN AIRFIELD ON GUADALCANAL.

TO BLOCK THE ADVANCE IN THE SOLOMONS WHICH THREATENED OUR VITAL SUPPLY LINE TO AUSTRALIA, U.S. FORCES TOOK THE OFFENSIVE, LANDING ON GUADALCANAL AND TULAGI ON 7 AUGUST 1942. THE ENEMY RESPONSE WAS PROMPT AND VIGOROUS. THE SERIES OF HARD-FOUGHT NAVAL BATTLES AND GRIM STRUGGLES ON LAND AND IN THE AIR WHICH FOLLOWED MARKED THE EBBING OF THE JAPANESE ONSLAUGHT, ALTHOUGH THEIR TENACIOUS OPPOSITION FORCED US TO REINFORCE OUR LAND, SEA, AND AIR FORCES HEAVILY. SIX LONG MONTHS PASSED BEFORE AMERICAN TROOPS OVERRAN THE LAST JAPANESE POSITIONS ON GUADALCANAL.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, IN NEW GUINEA, THE AUSTRALIANS DROVE THE ENEMY BACK TO HIS BUNA-GONA BEACHHEAD AND DEFEATED ANOTHER JAPANESE FORCE AT MILNE BAY. AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN TROOPS THEN EXPELLED THE JAPANESE FROM THEIR BEACHHEAD, AIDED BY THE ALLIED AIR FORCES WHICH BOTH TRANSPORTED TROOPS AND SUPPLIES AND ALSO CONSTANTLY BOMBARDED THE ENEMY.

DURING THE LAST WEEK OF JANUARY 1943, AIR-TRANSPORTED AUSTRALIAN TROOPS REPULSED A THRUST AT WAU. IN MARCH, IN THE BATTLE OF THE BISMARCK SEA, U.S. AND AUSTRALIAN AIRCRAFT EXECUTED AN ANNIHILATING ATTACK ON A JAPANESE CONVOY ATTEMPTING TO REINFORCE THEIR NEW GUINEA GARRISONS. IN JUNE, THE ALLIES LAUNCHED HEAVY AIR ASSAULTS AGAINST THE STRONGHOLDS OF RABAU AND KAVIENG; AFTER OCCUPYING WOODLARK AND KIRIWINA ISLANDS THEY OPENED SIMULTANEOUS AMPHIBIOUS OFFENSIVES IN THE SOLOMONS AND NEW GUINEA. SEIZING RENDOVA, U.S. FORCES ASSAULTED NEW GEORGIA AND, AFTER A SEVERE STRUGGLE, CAPTURED THE ENEMY AIRFIELD AT MUNDA, THEN MOVED ON VELLA LAVELLA. IN NEW GUINEA AUSTRALIAN AND U.S. FORCES CAPTURED SALAMAU, LAE, AND FINSCHHAFEN. PRECEDED BY DIVERSIONARY ATTACKS ON CHOISEUL AND

THE TREASURY ISLANDS, AMERICAN FORCES NEXT LANDED ON BOUGAINVILLE; LANDINGS ON NEW BRITAIN AND AT SAIDOR, NEW GUINEA, FOLLOWED. THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF RABAU WAS COMPLETED WHEN OUR TROOPS SEIZED THE ADMIRALTIES IN FEBRUARY AND OCCUPIED EMIRAU IN MARCH 1944. MEANWHILE A MAJOR COUNTEROFFENSIVE AGAINST OUR BOUGAINVILLE BEACHHEAD WAS REPULSED.

IN ORDER TO SPEED THE WESTWARD ADVANCE IN NEW GUINEA IT WAS NOW DECIDED TO BYPASS THE STRONG JAPANESE BASE AT WEWAK BY LEAPFROGGING SOME 350 MILES TO HOLLANDIA, WITH A SECONDARY LANDING AT AITAPE TO THE EAST; HERE A SEVERE STRUGGLE ENSUED. THEN, WHILE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS CONTINUED THE ADVANCE ON LAND, U.S. ARMY TROOPS, IN CLOSE TEAMWORK WITH U.S. NAVAL AND AIR FORCES, SEIZED WAKDE, BIAK, NOEMFOOR, SANSAPOR, AND MOROTAI IN RAPID SUCCESSION. BY THE END OF SEPTEMBER 1944, OUR FORCES WERE POISED FOR THE RETURN TO THE PHILIPPINES.

ATTU ☆ 11-30 May 1943

DURING THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY IN JUNE 1942 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT ATTACKED DUTCH HARBOR; THE ENEMY THEN OCCUPIED ATTU AND KISKA TO BLOCK A POSSIBLE AMERICAN ADVANCE. IN AUGUST AMERICAN FORCES STARTED WESTWARD ALONG THE ALEUTIAN CHAIN, CONSTRUCTING AIRFIELDS AND NAVAL BASES. DESPITE PERSISTENTLY HAZARDOUS WEATHER U.S. NAVAL FORCES, THE ELEVENTH AIR FORCE, AND CANADIAN AIRCRAFT ATTACKED THE ENEMY AT EVERY OPPORTUNITY. JAPANESE EFFORTS TO SEND REINFORCEMENTS WERE HALTED AT THE NAVAL BATTLE OF THE KOMANDORSKI ISLANDS, WEST OF ATTU, ON 26 MARCH 1943.

BYPASSING KISKA, THE U.S. NAVY NORTH PACIFIC FORCE SAILED FOR ATTU, A MOUNTAINOUS ISLAND 40 MILES LONG BY 15 MILES WIDE. ON 11 MAY THE REINFORCED 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION LANDED NORTH AND

SOUTH OF THE JAPANESE, WHO HELD ONLY THE EAST END OF THE ISLAND. THE TROOPS MADE GOOD PROGRESS ASHORE IN SPITE OF FOG, TREACHEROUS TUNDRA, AND PRECIPITOUS SNOW-COVERED MOUNTAINS, UNTIL THEY ENCOUNTERED STIFF RESISTANCE ON BOTH FRONTS. ALTHOUGH SUPPORTED BY NAVAL GUNFIRE, AND BY ARMY AND NAVY AIRCRAFT WHENEVER THE WEATHER PERMITTED, THE ADVANCE WAS COSTLY AND DIFFICULT.

FINALLY ON 16 MAY THE NORTHERN FORCE BROKE THROUGH THE SKILLFUL, DETERMINED DEFENSE. THEREUPON OUR INFANTRY CAPTURED PRENDERGAST AND GILBERT RIDGES, THEN SEIZED POSITIONS ON FISHHOOK RIDGE. ON THE NIGHT OF 28-29 MAY, THE ENEMY PUSHED A SUICIDAL COUNTERATTACK $3\frac{1}{2}$ MILES THROUGH A GAP IN THE LINES UNTIL HALTED BY U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS AND ARTILLERYMEN; ORGANIZED RESISTANCE ENDED ON 30 MAY.

THE STRATEGIC SOUNDNESS OF BYPASSING KISKA WAS THEN DEMONSTRATED. WHEN AMERICANS AND CANADIANS LANDED ON THAT ISLAND ON 15 AUGUST, THE JAPANESE HAD ALREADY DEPARTED.

BATTLE FOR TARAWA ATOLL 20-23 NOVEMBER 1943

TOWARD THE END OF 1943 THE UNITED STATES COMMITTED ITS FORCES IN AN ADVANCE ACROSS THE CENTRAL PACIFIC TO CONVERGE WITH ITS THRUSTS THROUGH NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMONS. THE INITIAL EFFORT WAS AGAINST MAKIN AND TARAWA IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS, TO GAIN BASES FOR AN ATTACK ON THE MARSHALLS. FAST CARRIER STRIKES BY THE FIFTH FLEET AND BOMBING ATTACKS BY THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE, WHICH HAD BEEN STARTED DURING THE SUMMER, WERE INTENSIFIED IN PREPARATION FOR THE ASSAULT. ON 20 NOVEMBER, USING ITS FIRE SUPPORT, THE NORTHERN ATTACK FORCE LANDED THE 165TH AND ELEMENTS OF THE 105TH INFANTRY REGIMENTS OF THE ARMY'S 27TH DIVISION ON MAKIN. OVERCOMING STUBBORN

DEFENSE THE TROOPS SECURED THE ATOLL.

SIMULTANEOUSLY THE SOUTHERN ATTACK FORCE, LIKEWISE COVERED BY NAVAL AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT, LANDED FIVE BATTALIONS OF THE 2D AND 8TH REGIMENTS OF THE 2D MARINE DIVISION ON BETIO, THE STRONGHOLD OF TARAWA ATOLL. THE CHAIN OF PILLBOXES, GUN EMBLACEMENTS AND RIFLE PITS HAD NOT BEEN DESTROYED BY THE BOMBARDMENT AND THE DEFENDERS TOOK A HEAVY TOLL OF ALL WHO APPROACHED THE ISLAND. BY NIGHTFALL TWO SMALL BEACHHEADS HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED ON THE NORTH SHORE.

REINFORCED ON 21 NOVEMBER, THE MARINES FOUGHT THEIR WAY ACROSS THE ISLAND. ON THE FOLLOWING DAY THE 6TH MARINES, FROM THEIR WESTERN LANDING BEACH, ADVANCED ALONG THE SOUTH SHORE TO LINK UP WITH THE 2D, AND THEN IN COOPERATION WITH THE 8TH, TO EXTEND THE FRONTLINE TO THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE AIRFIELD. ON 23 NOVEMBER, THE 2D DIVISION CLEARED THE REMAINDER OF THE ISLAND.

ROI-NAMUR ☆ 1-2 FEBRUARY 1944

EVEN BEFORE THE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULTS UPON THE GILBERT ISLANDS WERE LAUNCHED, THE NEXT STEP IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC ADVANCE, THE AIR ATTACK UPON THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, WAS INITIATED. AS EARLY AS NOVEMBER 1943 AIRCRAFT OF THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE AND CARRIER-BASED AIRPLANES OF THE FIFTH FLEET STARTED THE PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT OF THE MARSHALLS; IN DECEMBER AND JANUARY THE ATTACKS WERE PROGRESSIVELY INTENSIFIED.

ON 29 JANUARY 1944 FIRE SUPPORT UNITS OF THE FIFTH FLEET JOINED IN THE BOMBARDMENT OF ROI AND NAMUR, THE TWIN NORTHERNMOST ISLANDS OF KWAJALEIN ATOLL. THEN ON 31 JANUARY THE SIX ISLETS TO THE SOUTH OF, AND CLOSEST TO ROI AND NAMUR, WERE SEIZED BY THE 25TH MARINES OF THE 4TH MARINE

DIVISION WHICH EMPLACED ARTILLERY TO FIRE IN SUPPORT OF THE MAIN ATTACK.

ON 1 FEBRUARY, THE 23D MARINES LANDED ON ROI WHILE THE 24TH MARINES LANDED ON NAMUR. OVERCOMING THE JAPANESE GARRISON THE 23D MARINES PUSHED FORWARD AND CAPTURED ROI BEFORE NIGHTFALL. THE 24TH MARINES ENCOUNTERED MUCH STRONGER RESISTANCE ON NAMUR AND THEIR ADVANCE WAS STOPPED AFTER THEY HAD ESTABLISHED A BEACHHEAD 500 YARDS DEEP. ON 2 FEBRUARY, THEY RESUMED THE ATTACK WITH RENewed AGGRESSIVENESS AND EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON NAMUR WAS DECLARED SECURE.

KWAJALEIN ISLAND 1-4 FEBRUARY 1944

TO THE SOUTH, ARMY AND NAVAL AIRCRAFT COOPERATED IN THE PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT OF KWAJALEIN, THE LARGEST ISLAND IN THE ATOLL, AS THEY HAD AGAINST ROI AND NAMUR IN THE NORTH. HERE, TOO, THE SHIPS OF THE FIFTH FLEET TOOK THE ISLAND UNDER HEAVY FIRE COMMENCING ON 30 JANUARY 1944. THE NEXT DAY THE 17TH INFANTRY OF THE 7TH DIVISION SEIZED FOUR ISLETS TO THE NORTH OF KWAJALEIN, AND ARTILLERY WAS EMPLACED.

ON 1 FEBRUARY, COVERED BY ARMY AND NAVAL AIR SUPPORT, GUNFIRE OF THE SHIPS, AND BY ITS OWN ARTILLERY, THE 7TH DIVISION LANDED ITS 32D AND 184TH INFANTRY REGIMENTS ON THE NARROW WESTERN END OF KWAJALEIN. THE TWO REGIMENTS ADVANCED STEADILY AND BY NIGHTFALL HAD ESTABLISHED A BEACHHEAD ALMOST A MILE DEEP. THE ATTACK CONTINUED ON THE TWO SUCCEEDING DAYS AGAINST INCREASING RESISTANCE, WHICH WAS FINALLY BEATEN DOWN; CAPTURE OF THE ISLAND WAS COMPLETED ON THE AFTERNOON OF 4 FEBRUARY. THE REMAINING ISLETS COMPRISING KWAJALEIN ATOLL WERE TAKEN BY 5 FEBRUARY. IN THE MEANTIME OUR FORCES LANDED ON MAJURO ATOLL IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF THE GROUP.

IN THE WESTERN MARSHALLS, BETWEEN 17 AND 22 FEBRUARY, THE 22D MARINES WITH THE 106TH INFANTRY OF THE 27TH DIVISION TOOK ENIWETOK ATOLL, BRINGING OUR FORCES CLOSER TO THE NEXT OBJECTIVE, THE MARIANAS. THE JALUIT, MILLE, MALOELAP, AND WOTJE ATOLLS OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS WERE BYPASSED AND REMAINED IN JAPANESE HANDS UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR.

THE MARIANAS 15 JUNE-10 AUGUST 1944

1. TO PENETRATE THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES AND GAIN BASES FROM WHICH AIRCRAFT COULD STRIKE AT THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS, THE UNITED STATES UNDERTOOK TO SEIZE THE MARIANA ISLANDS IN THE SUMMER OF 1944. FOR SEVERAL MONTHS PRIOR TO THE LANDINGS, FAST CARRIER TASK FORCES AND AIRCRAFT OF THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE CONDUCTED PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENTS OF THE TARGET AREA.

2. ON 15 JUNE 1944, UNDER COVER OF AIR AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT BY THE FIFTH FLEET, THE 2D AND 4TH MARINE DIVISIONS OF THE V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS LANDED ON SAIPAN. THE JAPANESE REACTION WAS IMMEDIATE AND VIGOROUS; THEIR CARRIER TASK FORCE STEAMED TOWARD THE MARIANAS TO MEET THE AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS EFFORT. IN THE ACTION THAT FOLLOWED, THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA ON 19-20 JUNE, JAPANESE CARRIER AVIATION WAS SUBSTANTIALLY IMPAIRED AS A MAJOR FORCE IN THE WAR.

3. MEANWHILE THE MARINES AND THE ARMY'S 27TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOUGHT THEIR WAY ACROSS THE ISLAND AGAINST DETERMINED RESISTANCE. THEY THEN TURNED NORTHWARD AND SEIZED THE DOMINATING HEIGHTS OF MT. TAPOTCHAU ON 25 AND 26 JUNE. ON THE LATTER NIGHT AN ENEMY ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT OF HIS ISOLATED POSITION ON NAFUTAN POINT WAS DECISIVELY DEFEATED. AMERICAN FORCES CONTINUED TO

PRESS THE ATTACK AGAINST THE MASS OF THE ENEMY, SLOWLY FORCING HIM NORTHWARD. FINALLY, ON THE NIGHT OF 6-7 JULY, THE JAPANESE MADE A DESPERATE LAST EFFORT; THEIR FURIOUS ASSAULT WAS REPULSED AND TWO DAYS LATER THE ISLAND WAS DECLARED SECURE.

4. ON 24 JULY, AFTER A LENGTHY PREPARATORY BOMBARDMENT BY U.S. SHIPS, AIRCRAFT, AND ARTILLERY FIRING FROM SAIPAN, THE 4TH MARINE DIVISION FOLLOWED BY THE 2D MARINE DIVISION LANDED ON NORTHERN TINIAN. AFTER NINE DAYS OF SEVERE FIGHTING, WITH CONTINUOUS SUPPORT BY SEVENTH AIR FORCE AND CARRIER AIRCRAFT AND BY NAVAL GUNFIRE, THE MARINES SECURED THE ISLAND.

5. PRECEDED BY ONE OF THE HEAVIEST SUSTAINED NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENTS CONDUCTED IN THE PACIFIC, THE 3D MARINE DIVISION AND THE 1ST MARINE BRIGADE OF THE III AMPHIBIOUS CORPS MADE TWO SEPARATE LANDINGS ON THE WESTERN SHORES OF GUAM ON 21 JULY. ON 24 JULY THE 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION ASSUMED CONTROL OF THE SOUTHERN BEACHHEAD. THE NEXT DAY, WHILE THE 3D MARINE DIVISION CONTINUED ITS ASSAULT TO GAIN THE HIGH GROUND TO ITS FRONT, THE 1ST MARINE BRIGADE BEGAN TO CLEAR THE OROTE PENINSULA. THAT NIGHT THE CRISIS CAME ON BOTH FRONTS WHEN THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED SPIRITED BUT UNSUCCESSFUL COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST BOTH UNITS.

6. THE INDIVIDUAL BEACHHEADS WERE THEN LINKED TOGETHER AND AMERICAN LINES CONSOLIDATED. SUPPORTED BY ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT, THE 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND THE 3D MARINE DIVISION LAUNCHED A COORDINATED ATTACK TOWARD THE NORTH END OF THE ISLAND WHERE THE JAPANESE HAD CONCENTRATED THEIR FORCES. BY 10 AUGUST ORGANIZED RESISTANCE HAD CEASED.

VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC

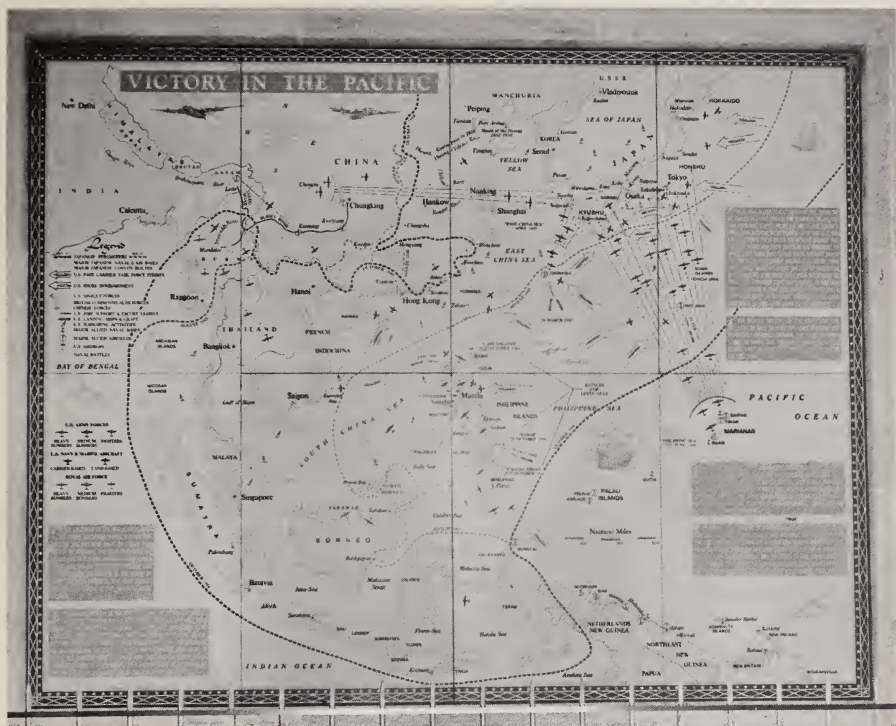
1. IN THE LAST YEAR OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN THE TEMPO QUICK-

ENED. HAVING ALREADY PENETRATED THE JAPANESE BASIC DEFENSIVE PERIMETER BY INVADING THE MARIANAS AND THE PALAUS AND BY PUSHING ALONG THE NEW GUINEA COAST AND ON TO MOROTAI, BYPASSING AND ISOLATING MANY THOUSANDS OF THE ENEMY BY THEIR LEAPFROG ASSAULTS, OUR JOINT FORCES PREPARED TO STRIKE AT THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS.

2. THE DECISIVE VICTORY IN THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA IN JUNE 1944 OPENED THE PHILIPPINES TO DIRECT ATTACK; OUR LANDINGS WERE ADVANCED TWO MONTHS AND SCHEDULED INTERMEDIATE OPERATIONS WERE CANCELLED. ON 20 OCTOBER AMERICAN FORCES LANDED ON LEYTE. REALIZING THAT THE LOSS OF THESE ISLANDS WOULD IMPERIL THE REMAINDER OF HIS WARTIME GAINS THE ENEMY REACTED SWIFTLY, RISKING, AND LOSING, A MAJOR SEA CONTEST WITH THE THIRD AND SEVENTH FLEETS WHICH ELIMINATED JAPAN AS A SEAPOWER. ON 9 JANUARY 1945 WE RETURNED TO LUZON—THE COMPLETE LIBERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES FOLLOWED.

3. IN BURMA, ALLIED FORCES OVERRAN THE JAPANESE, WHILE IN CHINA, UNDER THE STIMULUS OF AIR-AND GROUND-BORNE SUPPLY FROM THE WEST, THE ENEMY'S GRASP WAS BROKEN. IN NOVEMBER 1944 THE U.S. AIR FORCES OPENED THEIR MAJOR AIR ATTACKS AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND FROM BASES IN THE MARIANAS, TO WHICH THEY SOON REDEPLOYED THEIR AIRCRAFT WHICH HAD OPERATED EFFECTIVELY AGAINST THE ENEMY FROM THE CHINESE MAINLAND. UNTIL THE END OF HOSTILITIES THESE ATTACKS CONTINUED WITH EVER INCREASING INTENSITY. IN FEBRUARY CAME THE CAPTURE OF IWO JIMA WHICH PROVIDED A BASE FOR FIGHTER ESCORTS AND A HAVEN FOR CRIPPLED BOMBERS FACED WITH THE LONG OVERWATER RETURN FROM JAPAN TO THE MARIANAS.

4. FOR MONTHS, AIRCRAFT OF THE NAVY'S FAST CARRIERS AS WELL AS ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBERS HAD RE-



An Operations Map—North Gallery (U.S. Army Photograph)

PEATEDLY ATTACKED OKINAWA, THE FINAL STEPPING STONE TO JAPAN; OUR TRIPHBIOUS ASSAULT ON THAT ISLAND EARLY IN MARCH CULMINATED IN ITS CAPTURE BY LATE JUNE.

5. THROUGHOUT THE WAR U.S. SUBMARINES CONTRIBUTED MATERIALLY TO OUR SUCCESS. OPERATING OFTEN THOUSANDS OF MILES FROM THEIR BASES, DEEP WITHIN ENEMY-CONTROLLED WATERS, THEY STRUCK WITH DEVASTATING EFFECTIVENESS AND, BY WAR'S END, HAD DESTROYED NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF JAPAN'S COMBAT SHIPS AND ONE-HALF OF HER MERCHANT MARINE, WHILE ALSO PERFORMING MISSIONS OF RECONNAISSANCE, SUPPLY, AND THE RESCUE OF ISOLATED PERSONNEL.

6. PLANS FOR THE INVASION OF JAPAN CONTEMPLATED A TRIPHBIOUS ASSAULT ON KYUSHU IN NOVEMBER 1945, FOLLOWED BY A LATER ATTACK ON THE TOKYO PLAIN. IN PREPARA-

TION, OUR AIR AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS OF JAPAN CONTINUED UNABATED. THE DEVASTATION FROM THE AIR OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI IN EARLY AUGUST WAS FOLLOWED BY THE CAPITULATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, THE SURRENDER TERMS BEING SIGNED IN TOKYO BAY ON 2 SEPTEMBER 1945, 1,365 DAYS AFTER THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

LIBERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES OCTOBER 1944–15 AUGUST 1945

FROM THE EARLY DAYS OF THE LONG ENEMY OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINES, UNITED STATES FORCES PERSISTENTLY FOUGHT THEIR WAY BACK. EVENTUALLY, ON 20 OCTOBER 1944, UNDER COVER OF NAVAL GUNFIRE AND AIR BOMBARDMENT OF THE SEVENTH FLEET AND WITH LONG-RANGE SUPPORT BY AIRCRAFT OF THE THIRD FLEET, THE SIXTH ARMY LANDED ON THE EASTERN SHORES OF LEYTE.

THEREUPON THE JAPANESE DECIDED TO RISK A MAJOR SEA BATTLE IN A DETERMINED EFFORT TO DESTROY THE AMERICAN FORCES; THREE FLEETS MOVED TOWARD THE PHILIPPINES. ON 23 OCTOBER AMERICAN SUBMARINES ATTACKED THE CENTER FORCE IN PALAWAN PASSAGE. ON THE FOLLOWING DAY AIRCRAFT FROM THE THIRD FLEET INFLECTED HEAVY LOSSES ON THIS FORCE IN THE SIBUYAN SEA WHILE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT FROM LUZON DESTROYED A U.S. CARRIER.

DURING THE NIGHT OF 24-25 OCTOBER THE ENEMY'S SOUTHERN FORCE STEAMED INTO SURIGAO STRAIT DIRECTLY TOWARD THE WAITING SEVENTH FLEET AND WAS DECISIVELY DEFEATED BY TORPEDO ATTACKS AND GUNFIRE. MEANWHILE THE THIRD FLEET MOVED TO INTERCEPT THE NORTHERN FORCE AND ON 25-26 OCTOBER WON A MAJOR VICTORY OFF CAPE ENGANO.

ON THE MORNING OF 25 OCTOBER THE CENTER FORCE PUSHED THROUGH SAN BERNARDINO STRAIT AND ATTACKED THE ESCORT CARRIERS OF THE SEVENTH FLEET OFF SAMAR. ALTHOUGH OUTNUMBERED AND OUTGUNNED, THE ESCORT CARRIERS AND THEIR SCREEN OF DESTROYERS FORCED THE ENEMY TO WITHDRAW. RELIEVING OUR GROUND FORCES FROM THE MENACE OF ISOLATION, THE DECISIVE DEFEAT OF THE JAPANESE FLEET AT THESE BATTLES FOR LEYTE GULF ALSO RENDERED IT POWERLESS TO PREVENT FUTURE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS.

TWO MONTHS OF HARD FIGHTING FREED MOST OF LEYTE, ALTHOUGH MANY JAPANESE ESCAPING TO THE NORTH AND WEST RESISTED THE PURSUING EIGHTH ARMY, NOW IN CONTROL ON THE ISLAND. IN DECEMBER THE SIXTH ARMY SEIZED MINDORO; MEANWHILE THE JAPANESE MASSED A QUARTER OF A MILLION MEN TO DEFEND LUZON.

ON 9 JANUARY 1945, THE SEVENTH FLEET LANDED THE SIXTH ARMY AT LINGAYEN GULF. SUPPORTED BY THE FIFTH AIR FORCE AND BY MARINE CORPS AND NAVAL AIRCRAFT, THE TROOPS PUSHED INLAND. INITIALLY, RESIST-

ANCE WAS ENCOUNTERED ALONG THE LEFT FLANK; ON THE RIGHT AMERICAN FORCES ADVANCED DOWN THE CENTRAL PLAINS TOWARD MANILA. AFTER FIERCE FIGHTING MANILA, BATAAN, AND CORREGIDOR WERE CLEARED OF THE ENEMY. U.S. TROOPS AND PHILIPPINE GUERRILLA FORCES, CONTINUOUSLY SUPPORTED BY AERIAL BOMBARDMENT, THEN FORCED THE ENEMY DEEP INTO THE MOUNTAINS. ON 1 JULY, THE EIGHTH ARMY ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAND OPERATIONS; THE SIXTH ARMY REGROUPED IN PREPARATION FOR AN INVASION OF JAPAN.

WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE SEVENTH AND THIRTEENTH AIR FORCES THE EIGHTH ARMY AND THE SEVENTH FLEET HAD ALREADY EMBARKED ON A SERIES OF AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULTS TO FREE THE OTHER ISLANDS. DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH THEY SECURED AIRFIELDS IN PALAWAN AND ZAMBOANGA AND OVERPOWERED THE ENEMY IN THE VISAYAN SEA AREA. IN APRIL THEY LANDED UNITS ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF MINDANAO AND ADVANCED TOWARD DAVAO GULF; OTHERS FOLLOWED AND FOUGHT THEIR WAY NORTHWARD TO MEET ADDITIONAL FORCES WHICH LANDED IN MAY. BY THE END OF JUNE, AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND FILIPINO GUERRILLAS HAD COMPRESSED THE ENEMY INTO ISOLATED MOUNTAIN AREAS. THERE HE WAS SUBJECTED TO INTENSIVE AERIAL BOMBARDMENT AND TO CONSTANT PRESSURE UNTIL 15 AUGUST 1945 WHEN HOSTILITIES CEASED.

Iwo Jima 16 FEBRUARY-16 MARCH 1945

BEFORE THE CAPTURE OF THE MARIANA ISLANDS HAD BEEN COMPLETED IN AUGUST 1944, AIRFIELDS WERE UNDER CONSTRUCTION. FROM THESE, IN NOVEMBER, THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES BEGAN MASSIVE AIR ASSAULTS AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND. THE PROMPT SEIZURE OF THE ISLAND OF IWO JIMA BECAME OF VITAL IMPORTANCE BECAUSE IT COULD PROVIDE THE ONLY EMERGENCY LANDING FIELD FOR

RETURNING AIRCRAFT IN DISTRESS AS WELL AS A BASE FOR FIGHTER ESCORTS.

SENSING THE PERIL TO THEIR EMPIRE THE JAPANESE CONCENTRATED THEIR EFFORTS ON MAKING IWO JIMA IMPREGNABLE, GARRISONING THIS FORTIFIED ISLAND OF ABOUT SEVEN SQUARE MILES WITH MORE THAN 20,000 TROOPS IN CAREFULLY PREPARED DEFENSIVE POSITIONS. AGAINST THESE, FOR SEVEN MONTHS PRIOR TO THE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT, THE U.S. SEVENTH AIR FORCE AS WELL AS FAST CARRIER AIRCRAFT SQUADRONS AND NAVAL SURFACE SHIPS DIRECTED BOMBARDMENTS OF INCREASING FREQUENCY AND INTENSITY.

ON 16 FEBRUARY 1945, UNITS OF THE FIFTH FLEET BEGAN A CONCENTRATED GUNFIRE AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT OF IWO JIMA WHILE THE FAST CARRIERS, IN A COVERING ACTION, STRUCK AT TARGETS IN JAPAN, THEN RETURNED THREE DAYS LATER TO JOIN IN THE ATTACK. ON THE MORNING OF 19 FEBRUARY, UNDER COVER OF A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT, THE FIFTH FLEET LANDED THE 4TH AND 5TH MARINE DIVISIONS ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF THE ISLAND. THE ENEMY REACTED VIOLENTLY, POURING CONCENTRATED FIRE FROM PREVIOUSLY UNDETECTED POSITIONS. AS THE MARINES ADVANCED ACROSS OPEN GROUND THEY WERE RAKED BY HEAVY FIRE FROM THE HIGH GROUND ON THE FLANKS. THE 4TH MARINE DIVISION ON THE RIGHT SUFFERED SEVERE CASUALTIES AND THE ESCORT CARRIER BISMARCK SEA WAS SUNK OFFSHORE BY ENEMY AIR ATTACK.

BY THE END OF THE DAY THE MARINES HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY ACROSS THE ISLAND AND HAD ISOLATED THE JAPANESE ON MOUNT SURIBACHI FROM THE MAIN FORCES IN THE NORTH. ON THE FOLLOWING DAY OUR TROOPS CAPTURED AIRFIELD NO. 1. THE 3D MARINE DIVISION LANDED ON THE THIRD DAY.

AIRFIELD NO. 2 WAS REACHED ON 23 FEBRUARY. SIMULTANEOUSLY THE 5TH DIVISION STORMED THE STEEP SLOPES OF MOUNT SURIBACHI, CAPTURING THE SUMMIT. AN ASSAULT

UP TO THE MOTOYAMA PLATEAU BROUGHT THE MARINES DIRECTLY INTO THE FACE OF THE HEAVIEST ENEMY DEFENSES. THEN AS THE 4TH DIVISION ATTACKED ON THE RIGHT AND THE 5TH DIVISION ON THE LEFT, THE 3D DIVISION IN THE CENTER CRACKED THE MAIN LINE OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE.

FOR NEARLY TWO WEEKS MORE, WITH CONTINUOUS SUPPORT BY SEVENTH AIR FORCE AND CARRIER AIRCRAFT AND NAVAL GUNFIRE, THE MARINES PRESSED FORWARD AGAINST A DETERMINED RESISTANCE CONDUCTED BY A WELL-TRAINED, WELL-EQUIPPED ENEMY, FIGHTING FROM THOUSANDS OF DEFENSIVE INSTALLATIONS AND DEEP CAVES. DESPITE HEAVY AND CONTINUOUS LOSSES THE MARINES MAINTAINED THEIR DRIVE UNTIL FINALLY, AFTER 26 DAYS OF BITTER ASSAULT, THE ISLAND WAS SECURED.

THE SEIZURE OF IWO JIMA ENTAILED HEAVY AMERICAN CASUALTIES BUT, EVEN BEFORE THE CAPTURE OF THE ISLAND HAD BEEN COMPLETED, ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE AS AN AIR BASE WAS DEMONSTRATED. THE BOMBARDMENT OF JAPAN WAS INTENSIFIED, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS WAS INCREASED; UNDOUBTEDLY THE NUMBER OF AMERICANS WHOSE LIVES WERE SAVED BY THE OPERATION OF THIS AIR BASE EXCEEDED THE NUMBER LOST IN ITS CAPTURE.

OKINAWA 26 MARCH-22 JUNE 1945

EARLY IN 1945 THE GREAT CONCENTRATION OF U.S. SEA, LAND, AND AIR POWER IN THE PACIFIC ENABLED OUR FORCES TO CHALLENGE JAPAN IN HER OWN WATERS. FOR MONTHS AIRCRAFT FROM THE NAVY'S FAST CARRIERS, AND ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBERS FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA AND THE MARIANAS, HAD BOMBED THE IMPORTANT BASES IN THE RYUKYUS. OTHERS IN JAPAN AND FORMOSA WERE ALSO ATTACKED PRIOR TO THE INVASION. THE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT WAS INITIATED WHEN A DIVISION OF THE TENTH ARMY LANDED ON KERAMA

RETTO ON 26 MARCH. FIVE DAYS LATER TROOPS LANDED ON THE KEISE ISLETS AND EMPLACED ARTILLERY TO COVER THE LANDING ON THE MAIN ISLAND.

ON 1 APRIL, UNDER COVER OF AN INTENSIVE NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT BY THE U.S. FIFTH FLEET, TWO DIVISIONS OF THE U.S. ARMY XXIV CORPS AND TWO DIVISIONS OF THE MARINE III AMPHIBIOUS CORPS LANDED ON OKINAWA ITSELF. THE TWO CORPS, ATTACKING ABREAST, PUSHED RAPIDLY ACROSS THE ISLAND, THUS SPLITTING THE JAPANESE FORCES. THE III AMPHIBIOUS CORPS THEN TURNED NORTH, WHILE THE XXIV CORPS TURNED SOUTH TO ATTACK THE JAPANESE MAIN DEFENSIVE POSITIONS. THERE FOLLOWED A DESPERATE THREE MONTHS STRUGGLE ON LAND, ON SEA, AND IN THE AIR.

TO INSURE EARLY WARNING OF THE EXPECTED AIR REACTION FROM ENEMY BASES IN JAPAN, CHINA AND FORMOSA, THE FIFTH FLEET ESTABLISHED A RING OF RADAR PICKET DESTROYERS AND ESCORT VESSELS AROUND OKINAWA. ALTHOUGH SUSTAINING HEAVY LOSSES, THE PICKET SHIPS AND OTHER FIRE-SUPPORT SHIPS FOUGHT OFF INCES-SANT AND DESPERATE ATTACKS BY JAPANESE LAND-BASED KAMIKAZE AIRPLANES. MEANWHILE, AIRCRAFT FROM THE U.S. FAST CARRIERS AND ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS FROM THE MARIANAS AND THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC STRUCK HEAVY BLOWS AT ENEMY AIRFIELDS. ON THE NIGHT OF 6-7 APRIL, THE ENEMY SURFACE FLEET MADE ITS LAST SORTIE FROM ITS HOME WATERS. U.S. CARRIER AIRCRAFT ATTACKED THIS FORCE SINKING A BATTLESHIP, A CRUISER AND FOUR DESTROYERS. COMMENCING ON 9 APRIL LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT OF THE U.S. MARINES AND THE ARMY AIR FORCES AUGMENTED THE CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT, AND TOGETHER WITH SHIP ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, ULTIMATELY CHECKED THE KAMIKAZES. THE SEIZURE OF IE SHIMA AFTER FOUR DAYS OF BITTER FIGHTING PROVIDED THE SITE FOR AN EXCELLENT AIR BASE WHICH FURTHER STRENGTHENED OUR AIR DEFENSE.

THE MARINE DIVISIONS, WHICH HAD CLEARED THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE ISLAND, JOINED IN THE BATTLE TO THE SOUTH. NAVAL GUNFIRE, MASSED ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE, AND CONTINUOUS STRIKES BY TACTICAL AIRCRAFT SUPPORTED THE ADVANCE OF THESE AND THE ARMY DIVISIONS AS THEY PUSHED SOUTHWARD AGAINST FANATICAL RESISTANCE AND FURIOUS COUNTERATTACKS. THE HIGH GROUND HELD BY THE JAPANESE IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA WAS IDEAL FOR A PROLONGED DEFENSE. THE LIMESTONE HILLS, HONEYCOMBED WITH NATURAL CAVES, AFFORDED EVERY ADVANTAGE OF TERRAIN. EACH SUCCESSIVE ENEMY STRONGPOINT WAS CLEARED ONLY BY PERSISTENT AND HEROIC EFFORT. BY THE MIDDLE OF JUNE OUR GROUND FORCES HAD BATTERED THEIR WAY THROUGH THE FORTIFIED NAHA-SHURI LINE. BY 22 JUNE 1945, THE LAST ORGANIZED UNIT OF THE JAPANESE GARRISON HAD BEEN DESTROYED. OKINAWA THEN BECAME THE FIRST AMERICAN STRATEGIC BASE WITHIN EASY AIR RANGE OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE NORTH KOREANS ☆ 25 JUNE-23 NOVEMBER 1950

ON 25 JUNE 1950 THE NORTH KOREAN ARMY INVADED THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA. THE UNITED NATIONS DEMAND FOR THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES BEING IGNORED, UNITED STATES AIR AND SEA FORCES WERE SENT TO GIVE THE SOUTH KOREAN ARMY COVER AND SUPPORT AND TO PROVIDE AERIAL AND SEA EVACUATION. ON 30 JUNE, THE PRESIDENT AUTHORIZED THE USE OF AMERICAN GROUND TROOPS.

THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES PROMPTLY NULLIFIED AIR OPPOSITION WHILE NAVAL FORCES NEUTRALIZED THE NORTH KOREAN NAVY, MET THE SERIOUS ENEMY MINE THREAT AND ESTABLISHED A BLOCKADE OF THE PENINSULA. NEVERTHELESS, NORTH KOREAN GROUND TROOPS, WHICH HEAVILY OUTNUMBERED AND OUTGUNNED THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FORCES, CAPTURED THE CAPITAL CITY OF SEOUL AND ADVANCED RAPIDLY SOUTHWARD.

ON 5 JULY ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION FROM THE EIGHTH ARMY IN JAPAN MET THE ENEMY NEAR OSAN; THEN BEGAN A SERIES OF COSTLY DELAYING ACTIONS. THE U.S. 25TH INFANTRY AND 1ST CAVALRY DIVISIONS ARRIVED AND WERE PROMPTLY COMMITTED.

BY 5 AUGUST THE DEFENDERS WERE COMPRESSED INTO A SMALL BEACH-HEAD AROUND PUSAN ALTHOUGH THE U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE AND THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES HAD GREATLY ASSISTED IN SLOWING THE ENEMY'S ADVANCE BY CONTINUOUSLY BOMBING INDUSTRIAL TARGETS AND SUPPLY LINES, AND BY PROVIDING CLOSE SUPPORT. CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT AND NAVAL GUNFIRE WERE RENDERING EFFECTIVE INTERDICTION AS WELL AS GROUND SUPPORT. COMMAND OF THE SEAS MADE POSSIBLE A RAPID BUILDUP OF SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS.

THE U.S. 2D INFANTRY DIVISION AND 1ST MARINE BRIGADE LANDED ON AUGUST 1 AND 2, FOLLOWED BY SEVERAL UNITS FROM OTHER NATIONS. ON 7 AUGUST SOLDIERS AND MARINES LAUNCHED THE FIRST SUSTAINED U.N. COUNTERATTACK IN SOUTHEAST KOREA, STOPPING THE ENEMY DRIVE TOWARD PUSAN. FURTHER COUNTER-ATTACKS, SUPPORTED BY AIR FORCE, MARINE CORPS AND NAVAL AIRCRAFT, AND AIDED BY NAVAL GUNFIRE, ESTABLISHED A FIRM PERIMETER.

ON 15 SEPTEMBER THE INITIATIVE CHANGED HANDS; PRECEDED BY AIR AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION WAS LANDED AT INCHON IN A DARING FLANKING OPERATION. THE 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOLLOWED AND TOGETHER THEY PRESSED FORWARD TOWARD SEOUL. ON 16 SEPTEMBER THE EIGHTH ARMY BEGAN ITS OFFENSIVE TO BREAK OUT OF THE PUSAN PERIMETER. OPPOSITION WAS STRONG AND THE FIGHTING SEVERE UNTIL THE ENEMY LINE WAS BROKEN AND RESISTANCE COLLAPSED. ON 26 SEPTEMBER ELEMENTS OF THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION MET TROOPS OF THE 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION NEAR OSAN; ON THE SAME DAY THE LIBERATION OF SEOUL WAS ANNOUNCED.

PRECEDED BY AIRCRAFT WHOSE ATTACKS HASTENED THE DISORGANIZATION OF THE ENEMY, UNITED NATIONS FORCES CROSSED THE 38TH PARALLEL, THE BOUNDARY OF NORTH KOREA, WHOSE CAPITAL, PYONGYANG, THEY OCCUPIED ON 21 OCTOBER. AFTER THEIR DEFEATS THE NORTH KOREANS SHOWED LITTLE AGGRESSIVENESS AS U.N. TROOPS ADVANCED TOWARD THE YALU RIVER.

AT THIS MOMENT LARGE CHINESE UNITS ATTACKED UNITED NATIONS FORCES. IN THE WESTERN SECTOR THE EIGHTH ARMY WITHDREW TO A SHORTER LINE AND PREPARED FOR FURTHER OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS. IN THE EASTERN SECTOR U.N. FORCES CONTINUED FORWARD, REACHING A LINE WHICH EXTENDED FROM THE CHOSIN RESERVOIR TO THE CHINESE BORDER AND CHONGJIN.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE CHINESE INVADERS ☆ 24 NOVEMBER 1950-27 JULY 1953

1. ON 24 NOVEMBER 1950 THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY LAUNCHED AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE NORTH KOREANS BUT WAS ABRUPTLY THROWN BACK BY A MASSIVE ATTACK BY CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES WHICH HAD SECRETLY CROSSED THE YALU RIVER BORDER. THE X CORPS ADVANCE MET A SIMILAR FATE WHEN THE CHINESE CUT OFF MOST OF THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION AND FOUR ARMY BATTALIONS NEAR HAGARU AND KOTO. SURMOUNTING HEAVY ODDS, BITTERLY COLD WEATHER, AND RUGGED TERRAIN, THE MARINES AND SOLDIERS FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO HUNGNAM WHERE, TOGETHER WITH OTHER TROOPS IN NORTHEAST KOREA, THEY WERE EVACUATED BY SEA AND AIR TO SOUTH KOREA. LAND- AND CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT AND SUPPORTING NAVAL GROUPS PROVED INVALUABLE IN THE REDEPLOYMENT.

2. MEANWHILE THE EIGHTH ARMY WITHDREW SOUTH OF PYONGYANG, THEN TO A STRONGER DEFENSIVE POSITION STILL FURTHER SOUTH. ON THE LAST DAY OF DECEMBER 1950 THE ENEMY LAUNCHED A VIGOROUS ATTACK

ACROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL INTO SOUTH KOREA, RECAPTURING SEOUL ON 4 JANUARY 1951. THREE WEEKS LATER THE INVADERS WERE HALTED, EXCEPT FOR ONE DIVISION WHICH INFILTRATED ALMOST TO UISONG BEFORE BEING DRIVEN BACK. THIS MARKED THE HIGH TIDE OF THE SECOND INVASION OF SOUTH KOREA.

3. THE EIGHTH ARMY THEN BEGAN A SERIES OF LIMITED-OBJECTIVE ATTACKS; OPPOSITION WAS PARTICULARLY INTENSE SOUTH OF SEOUL AND IN THE CENTER OF THE PENINSULA. IN MARCH U.S. TROOPS CROSSED THE HAN RIVER EAST OF SEOUL, AND, OUTFLANKING THE CITY, FORCED ITS EVACUATION. IN THESE ATTACKS THE TROOPS WERE CONTINUOUSLY ASSISTED BY AIR AND NAVAL FORCES WHICH NOT ONLY PROVIDED CLOSE SUPPORT AND INTERDICTION, BUT ALSO PERFORMED MANY MISSIONS OF AIR SUPPLY AND EVACUATION. SUPPLIES POURED INTO KOREA BY SEA.

4. ON 22 APRIL 1951, THE ENEMY AGAIN ATTACKED IN FORCE BUT WAS HALTED SHORT OF SEOUL AND HONGCHON. IN MID-MAY HE STRUCK ONCE MORE BUT BY THE 22D EXHAUSTION, SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES, AND CASUALTIES FORCED HIM TO ACCEPT FAILURE.

5. ON THE NEXT DAY U.N. TROOPS BEGAN A STEADY DRIVE NORTHWARD. SO HARD HIT WAS THE ENEMY BY EARLY JUNE THAT 10,000 CHINESE SURRENDERED IN A WEEK. ARMISTICE REPRESENTATIVES MET IN JULY BUT CONFERENCES WERE SUSPENDED IN LATE AUGUST, WHEREUPON U.N. FORCES RESUMED THE OFFENSIVE AND GAINED COMMANDING GROUND ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT. THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE RESUMED LATE IN OCTOBER 1951.

6. FIGHTING CONTINUED BUT THE FRONT LINES REMAINED SUBSTANTIALLY UNCHANGED. THE AIR WAR INTENSIFIED DURING THE SUMMER OF 1952 AS U.N. AIRCRAFT STRUCK AT SUPPLY CENTERS, TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS WITHIN NORTH KOREA. GROUND FIGHTING WAS PAR-

TICULARLY HEAVY IN OCTOBER AND AGAIN IN THE SPRING OF 1953. AN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT WAS FINALLY SIGNED ON 27 JULY 1953, THUS BRINGING TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION THE UNITED NATIONS DEFENSE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AGAINST THE COMMUNIST INVADERS.

In the spaces between the extremities of the map galleries and the adjacent entrances are the two sets of "Key Maps": "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan." Each set consists of three maps on enameled metal, each map covering about one third of the period of our participation in World War II. By these key maps each major battle may be related to the others in time and space.

THE CHAPEL

The chapel is behind the tower and between the two galleries. The doors, at the ends of the galleries, are bronze grille-work as are the windows of the chapel and the altar rail. Into these grilles have been set colored glass "cabochons", designed by Bruce Moore; there are seven different symbols, most of them being repeated several times:

Doors

Liberty(gold, blue)
The Hero(gold, blue)

Windows

The Hand of God . . (blue)
Liberty (gold)
The Hero (gold)
The Holy Dove (blue)
The Torch (red)

Altar Rail

Liberty (gold)
The Lamb (red)
The Shofar (blue)
The Hero (gold)

In each corner of the vestibule, and on each side of the altar is a U.S. national flag.

The southeast wall of the vestibule bears the dedicatory inscription:

“IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THE
ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS AND IN
HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES
THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ☆ ☆
1941-1944 ☆ ☆ 1950-1953”.

Within the chapel the altar and steps, as well as the chapel floor, are of Verde (green) Antico marble; the wall behind the altar is of Rojo (red) Alicante marble.

The far side of the road behind the memorial skirts the base of the rim of the crater which has been planted with night-blooming Cereus (Hylocereus undatus).

The memorial was completed in 1964.

West Coast Memorial

The West Coast Memorial is situated in the Fort Scott area of the Presidio of San Francisco, California. It stands near the junctions of Washington, Harrison, and Lincoln Boulevards on a promontory overlooking the entrance to the Golden Gate, and is accessible by automobile or taxicab.

THE SITE

Use of the 1½-acre site was granted to the American Battle Monuments Commission by the Department of Defense. It is reached by passing through the Presidio, thence via Park Boulevard and Kobbe Avenue, which leads into Harrison Avenue and the intersection of the latter with Washington Boulevard.

ARCHITECTS

Architects for the memorial were Clark & Beuttler of San Francisco. The landscape architect was Lawrence Halprin, also of San Francisco.

GENERAL LAYOUT

From the parking area at the intersection of Harrison Avenue and Washington Boulevard a path leads southwest to the memorial.

The memorial consists essentially of a curved California Raymond, light

gray, granite wall. On the seaward face of this wall are engraved the names, rank, organization, and State of 412 men of our Armed Services who lost their lives in the eastern waters of the Pacific Ocean during World War II:

U.S. Army and Army Air Forces ¹ .	156
U.S. Navy	238
U.S. Marine Corps	7
U.S. Coast Guard	11

These men gave their lives in the service of their Country, but their remains have not been recovered and identified. The list includes men from every State in the Union except Nevada, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii; the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are also represented.

At the north end of the memorial, surmounted by a relief sculpture panel depicting Pegasus soaring to the heavens from the sea, is the inscription:
1941-1945 ☆ ERECTED BY THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN PROUD
AND GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF HER
SONS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN HER
SERVICE AND WHO SLEEP IN THE AMER-
ICAN COASTAL WATERS OF THE PACIFIC
OCEAN ☆ INTO THY HANDS, O LORD.

¹ It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.



West Coast Memorial (U.S. Army Photograph)

Standing on a pedestal in front of the pylon terminating the south end of the memorial is a Mount Airy, light gray, granite figure of Columbia mourning the Dead; it is a little more than 8 feet high. The works of sculpture were designed by Jean DeMarco of New York City.

To blend into the natural growth of the area, the memorial is planted with *Mesembryanthemum*, *Ceanothus*, Thunberg and Monterey Pines, Monterey Cypress, and other plants. In the bed at the base of the memorial are *Juniperus sabina*.

The memorial was completed in 1960.

East Coast Memorial

LOCATION

The East Coast Memorial is situated in Battery Park near the southern tip of Manhattan Island, New York City. Automobiles may approach to a distance of about 200 yards from the south side of the memorial. The South Ferry subway station is the closest to the area and is some 300 yards distant.

THE SITE

The site covers three-quarters of an acre at the south (New York Bay) edge of Battery Park, between the circular stone structure of Fort Clinton and the United States Coast Guard Headquarters at the tip of the island.

Use of the site was granted to the American Battle Monuments Commission by the New York City Department of Parks.



East Coast Memorial

ARCHITECTS

Architects for the memorial were Gehron & Seltzer of New York.

GENERAL LAYOUT

The memorial may be reached either by one of the paths running generally parallel with the river, or by following the promenade along the water's edge. The longitudinal axis of the memorial passes through the Statue of Liberty about two miles distant in the upper Bay.

On each side of the Court of Honor are four granite stelae, 19 feet high, of Chelmsford (Massachusetts) gray granite. On these eight slabs are engraved the names, rank, organization and State of 4,596 men of our Armed Services who lost their lives in the western waters of the Atlantic Ocean during World War II:

United States Army and Army

Air Forces ¹	1, 262
United States Navy	2, 985
United States Marine Corps . .	7
United States Coast Guard . .	342

These men gave their lives in the service of their Country, but their remains have not been recovered and identified. Among them are at least four pairs of brothers. The lists include men from every State in the Union except Alaska and Hawaii; the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and Canada are also represented.

Near the landward end of the Court of Honor is a bronze eagle 18½ feet high symbolically placing a wreath upon the waters. This eagle which weighs about 5 tons was designed by

¹ It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed a part of the United States Army.



A Wreath Laid Upon a Wave

Albino Manca of New York. The Massachusetts Peerless polished black granite base beneath it bears this inscription:

1941-1945 ☆ ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF HER SONS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN HER SERVICE AND WHO SLEEP IN THE AMERICAN COASTAL WATERS OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN ☆ INTO THY HANDS O LORD

The memorial is enframed by formal planting of London Plane (*Platanus acerifolia*) trees and *Euonymus patens* hedges; the area is bounded on three sides by Battery Park. A broad flight of steps leads from the Court of Honor to the seawall promenade.

The memorial was completed in 1963 and was dedicated by President John F. Kennedy on 23 May of that year.



*Youth Triumphant Over Evil—Brittany Memorial.
(Lee Lawrie, Sculptor.)*

AMERICAN MILITARY Cemeteries & Memorials OF WORLD WAR II

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION is responsible to the people of the United States for the construction and permanent maintenance of military cemeteries and memorials built by the United States Government on foreign soil. It is not responsible

for construction, maintenance, or operation of cemeteries in the continental United States or its Territories and possessions.

After World War I the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight



To the Missing—World War II Loggia—Suresnes. (Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.)

military cemeteries already established by the War Department, as well as eleven monuments and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our Armed Forces.¹

By the end of World War II several hundred temporary cemeteries had been established by the American Graves Registration Service of the United States Army. During the years 1947 to 1954 that Service, complying with the expressed wishes of the next-of-kin, and by authority of law, repatriated the remains of some 171,000, representing 61 per cent of the recovered bodies. The remaining 39 per cent were given final interment in the cemeteries on foreign soil; and in the

cemeteries at Honolulu, Sitka and Puerto Rico (which remain under Army control).

Fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected as permanent cemeteries in 1947 by the Secretary of the Army, with the assistance of the American Battle Monuments Commission. Their locations reflect the progress of the

¹ These were: Cemeteries: Brookwood, England; Suresnes, Oise-Aisne (Fere-en-Tardenois), Aisne-Marne (Belleau), Somme (Bony), St. Mihiel (Thiaucourt), Meuse-Argonne (Romagne), France; Waregem, Belgium. Monuments: Brest, Cantigny, Bellicourt, Chateau-Thierry, Somme-Py, Montfaucon, Montsec, Tours, France; Kemmel, Audenarde, Belgium; Gibraltar. Tablets: Chaumont, Souilly, France.

military operations; they were selected with a view to their accessibility, aspect, prospect, drainage, and other practical considerations. In every case use of the site in perpetuity was granted by the host government to the United States, free of cost, rent, and taxes. The remainder of the "temporary"

cemetery sites reverted to the landowners upon completion of reburial operations. The fourteen permanent World War II cemeteries with numbers of graves including Unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at the Memorials are:

	<i>Dead</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>List of Missing</i>
Cambridge, England	3,811 including	24	5, 125
Normandy (near St. Laurent-sur-Mer, Calvados), France.	9,386 including	307	1, 557
Brittany (near St. James, Manche), France.	4,410 including	95	498
Epinal, France	5,255 including	69	424
Lorraine (at St. Avold, Moselle), France.	10,489 including	151	444
Rhône (at Draguignan, Var), France.	861 including	62	293
Netherlands (near Margraten), Holland.	8,301 including	105	1, 720
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium	7,989 including	89	451
Ardennes (near Neuville-en-Condroz), Belgium.	5,250 including	744	462
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	5,076 including	101	370
Florence, Italy	4,402 including	212	1, 409
Sicily-Rome (Nettuno, near Rome), Italy.	7,862 including	488	3, 094
North Africa (near Carthage), Tunisia.	2,840 including	240	3, 724
Manila, Philippines	17,182 including	3, 660	36, 279

In addition, 24 Unknowns of World War II were interred in the World War I cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris.²

The following World War II cemeteries are maintained by the Department of the Army:

	<i>Dead</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>List of Missing</i>
Honolulu	13,510 including	2, 009	18, 093
Puerto Rico	69		
Sitka, Alaska	72 including	5	

In 1947 the American Battle Monuments Commission selected fourteen outstanding American architects, each

to design one of the cemeteries, conceiving the graves plots and a monument as complementary elements of an

² See page 30 concerning World War II memorial.



integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Services who fought in the respective regions. Upon approval of the general schemes by the Commission, and by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, the architects' plans of the graves plots were followed by the American Graves Registration Service

in making the permanent burials of those remains which, by decision of the next-of-kin, were to remain overseas. This timely cooperation of the two agencies contributed appreciably to the coherence of the development of the cemetery designs.

Beginning in the latter half of 1949, the permanent interments having been



virtually completed, the cemeteries were progressively transferred to the American Battle Monuments Commission by Executive Order, for construction and maintenance. Thereupon the remaining portions of the architects' designs were carried out, step by step—grading; installation of a system of reinforced-concrete beams on piles

to maintain the levels and alignments of the headstones; fabrication and installation of the headstones; construction of water-supply and distribution systems; utilities buildings; roads and paths; plantings; and the erection of the memorials.

To provide against dry seasons and the occasional real drought, each ceme-

tery is equipped with storage reservoirs and a high-pressure sprinkling system.

For the design of the various memorials no specific requirement was imposed upon the architects beyond the budgeted cost, except that each should embody these features:

A small devotional chapel.

Inscription of the names and particulars of the Missing in the region.

A graphic record, in permanent form, of the services of our troops.

These requirements have been interpreted in a wide, and interesting, variety of forms.

An important motive for the construction of the memorials was the implied undertaking by our Government to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since, by Department orders, the erection of monuments by the troops (which unfortunately have been found to be often poorly-designed, poorly constructed and lacking provision for maintenance) was expressly forbidden. The "permanent graphic" record takes the form of maps, usually quite large murals, amplified by descriptive texts in English as well as the language of the country in which the cemetery is situated. The historical data (in the form of map layouts and texts) were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission; the maps were rendered in tasteful presentation by experienced artists. In no two cases is the method—or even the materials—the same; the map may be of layered marbles, or in fresco, perhaps in bronze relief, or in ceramics. Another feature of interest at each memorial is the two sets of "Key-Maps": "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan". Each set consists of three maps, each covering about one-third of the period of our participation in the war. By these Key-Maps each major battle may be related to all others in time and space.

With each architect an American landscape architect, an American

sculptor and an American muralist or painter ordinarily collaborated. Their talents have made a major contribution to the beauty and dignity of the Memorials all of which are dedicated to the memory of the achievements of those who served and of the sacrifices of those who died. The construction of the cemeteries and memorials, as well as of most of the works of art, was effected by local contractors and artists under the supervision of the Commission.

Each grave is marked by a headstone of white marble, of the same designs as those used in the overseas cemeteries of World War I—a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin Cross for all others. These headstones were quarried and fabricated in the Italian Tyrol, northwest of Venice, except about one-half of those at the Philippines cemetery which came from the region of Carrara in western Italy. Each headstone bears the deceased's name, rank, service number, organization, date of death, and State or Territory from which he entered the military service. Headstones of the Unknowns, i. e., those remains which could not be identified, bear the inscription: HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

The lists of Missing (which include the unidentified and those lost and buried at sea) give name, rank, organization and State; the conditions under which death occurred were usually such as to deny the possibility of recording the exact date.

In addition to the fourteen World War II cemeteries and Memorials, the American Battle Monuments Commission program includes the following:

SURESNES

As previously stated, 24 World War II Unknowns were interred in this World War I cemetery. Here, where senior representatives of the French and United States Governments on ceremonial occasions pay homage to our Dead, the World War I chapel was, by addition of two loggias, converted





"Memory"—World War II Memorial Chamber—Suresnes. (Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.)

into a shrine to commemorate our Dead of both wars.

The wall of the World War II loggia bears this inscription:

TO THE ETERNAL MEMORY OF 360,817 AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY DURING WORLD WAR II. OF THIS HOST 106,808 REST IN EIGHTEEN OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES. THE REMAINS OF 175,110 WERE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND. OF THOSE RESTING IN THE OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES 8,483 HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED. THEIRS ARE AMONG THE 78,917 NAMES OF THOSE MISSING IN ACTION OR LOST OR BURIED AT SEA WHICH ARE RECORDED UPON THE WALLS OF THE CEMETERY MEMORIALS. * * * INTO THY HANDS O LORD.

Within the World War II memorial chamber is engraved:

THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF HER SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN ALL QUARTERS OF THE EARTH THAT OTHER PEOPLES MIGHT BE FREED FROM OPPRESSION * * * LET US HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE HONORED DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN.

BREST

The World War I monument at Brest having been destroyed by the enemy in July 1941, was rebuilt by the Commission in 1960.

MAINTENANCE

Permanent maintenance of the cemeteries is a responsibility of the American Battle Monuments Commission. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent in each case are American war veterans.

At each cemetery there is a Visitors' Building, with comfortably furnished reception room. Here visitors may be informed as to the location of graves (or inscription of the Missing) at any overseas cemetery.

The cemeteries are open every day of the year. Photography is permitted at the cemeteries and monuments without special authorization, except when photography is to be used for commercial purposes—in such case permission must be obtained from the Commission's local office.

Unlike the national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army, there can be no further burials in the American military cemeteries overseas except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields.

FLOWERS

In the general interest, the decoration of graves with natural cut flowers only is permitted. The Commission is happy to assist interested persons to arrange with local florists in foreign countries for placing such decorations. Requests should be mailed so as to arrive at the appropriate Commission office at least 5 days before the date of decoration and should be accompanied by check or international money order in dollars or local currency. Deposits may be made for a single decoration on a particular day—birthday, Memorial Day, Christmas Day, for example—or for several decorations on particular dates within the year or over a period of years. Checks should be made payable to "The American Battle Monuments Commission, Flower Fund", money orders to "The American Battle Monuments Commission". Requests should be addressed to the Commission's Paris office, except in the case of Florence, Sicily-Rome (Nettuno) and North Africa (Carthage) Cemeteries where the Rome office is responsible, and Manila where the Manila office is responsible.

Orders for flowers for all cemeteries may also be placed through any local florist who is a member of the "Florists Telegraph Delivery Association." In addition to the name of the deceased, the rank, service number, name of the cemetery, country in which located, and the location by plot, row, and grave should be provided if known.

Further information regarding cemeteries and memorials may be obtained at the Commission's offices in Washington, Paris, Rome, or Manila. Visitors passing through these cities are

invited to call. The Commission's representatives there may be of some assistance in verifying travel routes and schedules, and also in furnishing information concerning overnight accommodations.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Upon the request of the bona fide next of kin, the Commission will furnish one photograph of the appropriate headstone or inscription engraved on the Wall of the Missing.

Suresnes Memorial With World War I and II Loggias.



THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

United States Office

Washington 25, D. C.
Telephone: Liberty 5-6700
Extension 63679
Telegrams: Monuments, Washington

Mediterranean Office

American Embassy,
Via Veneto, Rome
Telephone: 4674, Extension 277
Telegrams: Monuments, Rome

European Office

20 rue Quentin Bauchart
Paris, 8^e, France
Telephone: Balzac 0700
Telegrams: Monuments, Paris

Philippine Office

American Military Cemetery,
Manila, P. I.
Telephone: 5-02-12
Telegrams: AMBAMCOM, Manila,
P. I.

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Established by Congress March 1923

Membership (October 1961)

Jacob L. Devers, *Chairman*
Thomas C. Kinkaid, *Vice Chairman*
Leslie L. Biffle
Alexander A. Vandegrift
Charles E. Potter
Carl Spaatz

Joseph C. Duke
T. Harry Gattton
Mrs. Charles G. Peters
Sidney Salomon, Jr.
Austin T. Walden
Thomas North, *Secretary*

Former Members

John J. Pershing	1923-48	Edward C. Kalbfus	1947-53
Robert G. Woodside	1923-53	Harold A. Keats	1950-53
David A. Reed	1923-47	Joseph J. Foss	1953-55
J. P. B. Clayton Hill	1923-41	George C. Marshall	1946-59
Thomas W. Miller	1923-26	Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt	1953-60
Mrs. Frederic W. Bentley	1923-29	Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie	1953-61
D. John Markey	1923-53	Benjamin O. Davis	1953-61
Finis J. Garrett	1926-53	Forest A. Harness	1955-61
Mrs. Henry Fenimore Baker	1930-53	Edward F. McGinnis	1960-61
Burnet R. Maybank	1946-53	X. H. Price, <i>Secretary</i>	1923-38
Joseph C. Baldwin	1946-53		

Consulting Architects

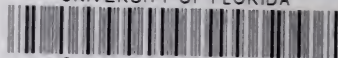
Paul P. Cret (World War I program)
Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson (World War II program)

Consulting Landscape Architect

Markley Stevenson (World War II program)

Consulting Sculptor

Lee Lawrie (World War II program)



FLARE

